

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

{ NO. 4,517.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until for- sold, when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the dis- cretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

J. H. BARBER,
WM. LEE BARBER.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER.	SUN.	SUN.	MON.	HIGH
1848.	rises.	sets.	rises.	water
18 SATURDAY,	7 144	460	11 53	
19 SUNDAY,	7 154	451	12 40	
20 MONDAY,	7 164	442	13 24	
21 TUESDAY,	7 164	442	594	7
22 WEDNESDAY,	7 174	433	574	50
23 THURSDAY,	7 184	424	635	34
24 FRIDAY,	7 194	415	506	18

Moon last qt. 17th day, 2h. 18m evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

On and after April 1st, 1848.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.
BOSTON, do, 8 A. M.
FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M.
NEW YORK, do 8 A. M. & 7 P. M.
Westerly, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday even-

ing.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tues-

day afternoon.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday even-

ing.

TRADE BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

BRASS FOUNDER,

PLUMBER

AND

COPPER SMITH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the shortest reasonable terms, in the Foun-
Copper Smith line or manufactured & est, most expedit-
manner. He has
and beautiful as-
sortment of the la-
test invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,
among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE is kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.

A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with despatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store, second door north of the Custom House, Nov. 20, 1847.] NATHAN M. CHAFEE.

GLASS, CHINA WARE, &c.

THE entire stock, assigned by John T. Stanhope for the benefit of his creditors, consisting of Glass, Crockery and China ware, Paper Hangings, Fancy articles and Toys, are offered for sale at very low prices. Those in want of such articles would do well to call and examine said stock, the whole must be sold to close the concern.

Also some new and beautiful style LAMPS, made very cheap. W. H. CRANSTON, June 10.] Assignee of J. T. Stanhope.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

No. 88 THAMES STREET,

GARMENTS cut and made in the most fashion-
able style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings
Ready Made Clothing, Trimmings, &c. &c., con-
veniently on hand.

Dec. 11.

Charles Devens, Jr.
COAL DEALER,

DEVENS' WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Orrial COAL of the best quality
readily on hand, and for sale as low as can be
brought in Newport.

Sept. 22, 1848.

FRANCIS LAWTON & BROTHERS,
have opened the past week a large assort-
ment of seasonable goods and invite their
customers to examine them.

Fall Goods.

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Just received at JAS. H. HAMMETT'S

Jameson, Sept. 30, 1848.—6w.

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Jameson, Sept. 30,

From the Providence Journal, of Wednesday.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meetings of the Historical Society began last Tuesday, and though the first fell upon a day when our citizens were more occupied with making history than with studying it, was fully attended.

The attention of the society was occupied by Professor Gammell, who read an account of a collection of papers relating to the early history of the State, recently made from the archives of the British government.

These papers were copied in the State paper office in London, at the order of John Carter Brown, Esq., of this city. They are 443 in number, and comprise upwards of 2500 pages of voluminous documents, and together form a rich collection of materials for the history of Rhode Island and New England during the seventeenth century, most of them hitherto unpublished. Of these 443 papers, 249 relate specifically to Rhode Island history, and of the remainder the greatest number relate to the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed in 1664, to the regulations of the Board of Trade, to the government of Sir Edmund Andros and his overthrow, and other affairs of New England in which Rhode Island, also, had a greater or less concern.

Of the Rhode Island papers, the earliest is the deed of the Council of Plymouth to the Marquis of Hamilton, of the land lying between Connecticut River and Narragansett Bay. It is dated in 1635. The next earliest is Coddington's purchase of Rhode Island of the Indians in 1637. There was also interesting papers of John Clarke, Roger Williams, Samuel Gorton and others, relating to the early interests of the colony and its relations with the Indians and with other Colonies.

In his account of the papers relating to Rhode Island, Professor Gammell presented them under the following heads, of which he regarded them as valuable illustrations:

1. The grant of Narragansett to the Marquis of Hamilton, the difficulties attending the grant, and its final loss to the family, all fully illustrated.

2. The collection of the regicides—particularly of Goffe and Whalley—with the Colony, their probable residence in Narragansett, and the disposition of the people towards them.

3. The Warwick difficulties with Providence, with Narragansett, with Massachusetts and Connecticut.

4. Several matters pertaining to the boundary between Rhode Island and Plymouth on the east, and Connecticut on the west.

5. Many private claims in different parts of the Colony, especially in Warwick and Narragansett. Among those are those of Richard Smith or the heirs of Major Atherton—the proprietors of Boston Neck—Culpepper and others.

6. The early trade of the Colony and its relations with that of the mother country.—Under this head are many papers—E. & J. Randolph, letters of the Governor to the Board of Trade, account of the seizure of ships at Newport, and proceedings of Governor and Assembly in relation to writs of quo warranto.

7. Petition of the Quakers who had taken refuge in this colony, setting forth their persecutions in other colonies, and praying that nothing might be done by the officers of the Crown to abridge their liberties here.

8. The participation of the Colony in the French war, at the close of the seventeenth century, and the capture of Block Island by the French.

9. The settlement of the French in Narragansett.

10. The visits of Capt. Kidd and other pirates at Newport, and their capture.

11. Complaints of Massachusetts and of officers of the Crown concerning the laws of Rhode Island. Letters from Gov. Cranston and others, to the Earl of Bellamont, on this subject.

12. Many illustrations of the odious interference of the Crown in the affairs of the Colony, in different reigns and by different agents. 1. By the Commissioners of 1664. 2. By President Dudley, who was also Vice Admiral in 1702. 3. By Sir Edmund Andros, who took away the Charter in 1688. 4. By the Earls of Bellamont.

13. Illustrations of the various controversies relating to King's Province, its connection with different jurisdictions, its erection by the Commissioners into an independent government, the views and petitions of its inhabitants and their civil condition till its final award to Rhode Island in 1729.

Professor Gammell also remarked that there were many other valuable papers not classified under the foregoing heads. As specimens of the collection he read to the Society the charges preferred against the Colony by Vice Admiral Dudley to the Board of Trade, in 1705, and the reply that was made to these charges by the Governor and the Assembly. Also, a portion of the papers of the Earl of Bellamont relating to the harboring of Capt. Kidd and other pirates at Newport, and their subsequent arrest.

The account which Professor Gammell gave of these interesting documents was made with his usual felicity of expression, and listened to with marked attention.—Next to the enlarged and liberal spirit which leads to the formation of such collections, is the importance of finding for them a tasteful and skillful interpreter.

Professor Gammell was followed by Albert G. Greene, who read to the Society a letter to the town of Providence by the author of the Farmer's Letters, in reply to a highly complimentary address from this town on the part which she had taken in the defense of American liberties. This communication was peculiarly interesting as showing how early our citizens directed their attention to those branches of industry which they have since cultivated with so much success. The next meeting will be held the first Tuesday in December.

A heavy white frost, the first of the season, made its appearance in Mobile on the morning of the 2d inst.

BY THE MAILS.

THE PATENT OFFICE ROBBED.—A telegraphic despatch was received at the city marshal's office yesterday afternoon, announcing that a gold snuff box set with diamonds, a pearl necklace, a gold sword scabbard, and numerous foreign gold and silver coins, were stolen from the patent office at Washington, on Monday night.—The Hon. Edmund Burke, commissioner of patents, has offered a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension of the robbers and recovery of the property.—*Bost. Post.*

The *Union* describes the manner in which the Patent Office was entered, and the proceedings of the robbers, according to reasonable supposition, in obtaining their valuable booty. About midnight the entry was made at the door opening on the porch, in front of the building, by turning the key, in the lock on the inside, by means of a moppers from the outside, and having thus effected an entrance, the door of the gallery was opened by means of a skeleton key, and operations were commenced on the case containing the valuables. The case is made double and glazed with very thick glass, the interior case being some inches distant from the other. Over a pane in each case they pasted paper, and then with the front of a file broke it, so that the fragments held together by the paper. These being removed they grasped all that lay within their reach, but the gold box, scabbard, and string of pearls, which were formerly stolen, being each attached to a bell, they became alarmed by the ringing and hastily made their escape from a window by means of a knotted rope, which they had previously let down. They left behind them a skeleton key, a bottle of gum, and a bludgeon a foot long, loaded at both ends and covered with leather.

RECOVERED LAKE.—A singular accident occurred on the Michigan Central Railway. It became necessary to carry a grading or embankment fifteen feet high, across a low piece of ground, containing about 100 acres nearly dry enough for plowland. When they had progressed with the grading for some distance, it became too heavy for the soil to support, the crust of the earth broke in, and the embankment sank down in 19 feet of water! It appears that the piece of ground had been a lake, but had collected a soil of peat, roots, muck, &c. on its surface, apparently from ten to fifteen feet thick, which had become hardened and dry enough for farm purposes. Mr. Brooks, the engineer thought it would have supported an embankment of five feet thickness, and that if it had not been necessary for them to have one much heavier, it would have supported the road, and the fact might never have been discovered that it rested on the bosom of a lake.

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT AT BLOOMINGDALE, IOWA.—A slave belonging to a person named Ingles, residing in St. Louis, Mo., escaped the other day, and was traced to Bloomingdale, Iowa, where he had obtained employment as cook of the American House. His owner appealed to the Courts and arrested him, whereupon the landlord of the American, and a number of citizens took part with the slave. Their efforts were stoutly resisted by Mr. Freeman, the master's agent, who succeeded in retaining the boy. While thus engaged Mr. Freeman was arrested by a peace officer, and taken before Judge Cloud, to answer the charge of assault and battery upon the landlord. Upon this charge he was fined \$20 and costs. After an investigation of his right to arrest the negro, in which it was proved that the negro was a runaway, and that Mr. F. was duly authorized to deliver him to his owner, the Justice discharged the boy, and decided against his being taken.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON POST.

TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARMS.—In accordance with an ordinance passed some months since by the Common Council, Professor House will in the course of a few days commence putting up telegraphic wire between the different fire alarms of the city, so that all the bells in the various districts will be able to strike in unison.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON POST.

SINGING.—A young man at a social party was urged to sing a song. He replied that he would first tell a story, and then if they persisted in their demands, he would sing and execute a song. When a boy, he said he took lessons in singing, and one Sunday morning he went into his father's garret to practice by himself. When in full play he was sent for by the old gentleman. "This is pretty conduct," said the father, "a pretty employment for a son of pious parents to be sawing boards on the Sabbath morning, loud enough to be heard by the neighbors. Sit down and take your book." The young man was excused from singing the proposed song.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY has had an unusual accession of members within the past six months, exceeding the number of admissions in any similar period since the establishment of the order in this country.

BOSTON TIMES.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVY.—We learn from the Norfolk Courier, that Lieut. E. Holland, recently Court Martialed on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, at Gosport Navy Yard, for intemperance and disobedience of orders, has been dismissed the naval service of the United States.

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SANTA ANNA OUTWITTED.—The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal of October 10, relates the following anecdote on the authority of a correspondent in Cuba:

On Friday night last a man was discovered in the premises of General Santa Anna, carrying away a box belonging to one of the general's servants. The fellow was captured, and the owner of the box was for taking his prisoner to the cage; but Santa Anna proposed that he should be secured for the night, and in the morning he could be lodged in the hands of the authorities. The box was therefore taken away from him, and, at the suggestion of the general, he was well tied to a tree in such a manner that there was no doubt of his security. The general seemed, however, to have some doubts, for he got up more than once during the night to satisfy himself that the fellow was safe. About two o'clock he again left his bed to have another look at his prisoner, but his bird had flown, and what was more surprising, he had taken away the box with him. How the thief managed to loose himself, and make his way into the very place wherein the property he had first stolen was placed, after being taken away from him, no one can tell. No intelligence has been as yet heard of the thief or the stolen property."

About Marietta Smith, the young lady whose mysterious disappearance from her home, 100 Greene-street, New York, we find some further particulars in one of the morning papers of that city. It seems that the mother of Miss Smith, a few days since, received by the two cent post an anonymous warning in a female hand, to the effect that a plot had been formed to remove her child from her paternal home, forever, to her ruin and destruction, and to a place where her parents would never more behold her, and entreating Mrs. Smith to take every possible means to avert the impending danger. The writer was evidently acquainted with the family, who have been residents of this city for nearly thirty years, and are much esteemed for their probity and worth. Mrs. S. showed the letter to Marietta, to the rest of the family, and to several intimate friends, but no one could conjecture who the writer was, or whence the danger was to proceed. Miss Smith has six sisters and a brother, was educated at Public School No. 5, and is a teacher there. Several of her sisters hold similar situations. On Saturday last, she left her father's house for the Normal School in Grand-street, called upon a friend in Elizabeth street, 142, and immediately left for home with her satchel of books on her arm, evidently quite happy and cheerful. Since then she has not been seen or heard of, nor any tidings obtained as to her fate. Aldermen Macdermott, Adams, Downing and Schultz, bodies of the police, agents of the Public School Society, and numerous friends of the family, have been active and unrestrained in their exertions to ascertain the cause of her absence, but thus far in vain; letters have also been sent to Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Washington, Charleston, New Orleans and Cincinnati, describing her and stating particulars.—She is 17 years of age, a native of that city, tall, slender, with long waist and neck, handsome form, fair complexion, auburn hair, round face, grey eyes, dimpled cheeks, and is slightly freckled.—*Boston Post.*

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

COUNTRY LIFE.—How often do we hear country ladies bewailing their lot, complaining of the monotony of a country life, and envying the destiny of such of their acquaintance as live in the turmoil and excitement of a town. Would our fair readers but explore the rich treasures of rational and pure enjoyment that are so profusely scattered around a country-house, they would be more apt to condole with them than envy their sisters of the city. Our object, in these pages, will be to awaken in your minds an interest in the various works of nature, so thickly strown around you; to direct your attention to the birds, which build their nests, and sing their varied songs of love and joy in every tree, and bush, and shrub; to the flowers, which deck with their thousand hues the sunny bank and the fertile meadows, the parched heath and the rippling brook; and, above all, to teach your thoughts to ascend from the admiration of the creature to the contemplation of the Creator, and in all your observation of the works of nature, "to look through Nature up to Nature's God."

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

CAPTAIN AND MATE CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF A SAILOR.—Lewis Thomas, master, and Peter Johnson, mate, of the ship *Unicorn*, were brought up before Charles L. Woodbury, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, upon complaints charging that by assaults of various kinds and at different times they caused the death of John Smith, alias John McLennan, on the 26th of October. It appears from the evidence that Smith had been shipped at New Orleans, and was in good health when he came on board; that when two days out he became unwell, and gave dissatisfaction by the slow and inefficient manner in which he took hold of his work; that the captain reprimanded him, and the mate beat him with his fists, and kicked him repeatedly; that this course of treatment was continued for several days till he took to his berth.—After lingering four or five days, during which the captain administered some medicine to him, he died. For thirty hours previous to his death he was delirious.—His body bore numerous marks of blows. Grounds of defence indicated by the cross-examination are that he came to his death by some disorder which he had upon him when he joined the vessel, or it was caused by delirium tremens. After examining a portion of the witnesses, his honor the Commissioner postponed the farther hearing of the case until Tuesday, and the defendants were ordered to be committed.

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EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—There fell under our observation yesterday, says the Kingston (Ulster Co.) Journal, the most singular case of disease we ever witnessed. The subject is a man named Snyder, aged 35 years, residing in the town of Warwaring in this county. Four months ago he had an attack of sickness, but recovered and was to all appearance entirely healed. About a fortnight after his recovery he was seized with drowsiness, and for some time after, slept nearly two-thirds of the day.—This disease continued to increase, until he would sleep two or three days without waking. When we saw him yesterday, he was continuing an uninterrupted sleep of five days. His pulse is regular, though not very full, his respirations easy and natural, and his skin moist and cool. It is food or drink he placed in his mouth, he swallows it, and he walks when led by the hand and slightly supported. On Thursday last he awoke from a sleep of two days, spoke a few words, struck a lady who was in the room violently with a chair, and almost immediately afterwards sunk into his present slumber. He is on his way to the New York hospital.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A GALLANT SAILOR.—Mr. James Noyes, first officer of the Washington, who left that vessel for the wreck of the schooner Justice, as mentioned on the arrival of the steamer, brought the disabled vessel into Newport on the 8th. When Mr. Noyes quitted the Washington for the Justice, the sea was running so high, that to attempt boarding her would be instant destruction to all on board the small boat. A line was thrown from the schooner, one end of which Mr. N. attached to his body, when he was drawn through the sea and reached the deck of the schooner in safety. He found the captain below, sick, many of the hands unfit for duty, five feet of water in the hold, and the vessel a perfect wreck.—With these disadvantages, and the sufferings which he knew must follow, if not death, he undertook with alacrity and spirit the hazardous experiment; the result of which, while it reflects the highest honor upon the conduct of the noble sailor, gives life to four or five human beings, who otherwise would have found a watery grave.

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CAPTAIN AND MATE CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF A SAILOR.—Lewis Thomas, master, and Peter Johnson, mate, of the ship *Unicorn*, were brought up before Charles L. Woodbury, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, upon complaints charging that by assaults of various kinds and at different times they caused the death of John Smith, alias John McLennan, on the 26th of October. It appears from the evidence that Smith had been shipped at New Orleans, and was in good health when he came on board; that when two days out he became unwell, and gave dissatisfaction by the slow and inefficient manner in which he took hold of his work; that the captain reprimanded him, and the mate beat him with his fists, and kicked him repeatedly; that this course of treatment was continued for several days till he took to his berth.—After lingering four or five days, during which the captain administered some medicine to him, he died. For thirty hours previous to his death he was delirious.—His body bore numerous marks of blows. Grounds of defence indicated by the cross-examination are that he came to his death by some disorder which he had upon him when he joined the vessel, or it was caused by delirium tremens. After examining a portion of the witnesses, his honor the Commissioner postponed the further hearing of the case until Tuesday, and the defendants were ordered to be committed.

BOSTON POST.

SINGING.—A young man at a social party was urged to sing a song. He replied that he would first tell a story, and then if they persisted in their demands, he would sing and execute a song. When a boy, he said he took lessons in singing, and one Sunday morning he went into his father's garret to practice by himself. When in full play he was sent for by the old gentleman. "This is pretty conduct," said the father, "a pretty employment for a son of pious parents to be sawing boards on the Sabbath morning, loud enough to be heard by the neighbors. Sit down and take your book." The young man was excused from singing the proposed song.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY has had an unusual accession of members within the past six months, exceeding the number of admissions in any similar period since the establishment of the order in this country.

BOSTON TIMES.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVY.—We learn from the Norfolk Courier, that Lieut. E. Holland, recently Court Martialed on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, at Gosport Navy Yard, for intemperance and disobedience of orders, has been dismissed the naval service of the United States.

A heavy white frost, the first of the season, made its appearance in Mobile on the morning of the 2d inst.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1848.

ELECTIONS.

The votes of several of the States have not yet reached us; but enough has been known for several days to show the general result, so far as the Presidency is concerned. The number of votes for Gen. Taylor, already ascertained is 163, making a majority of 36 and thus securing his election. His majority may be increased by the support of States yet to be heard from.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Returns from this State—nearly all official, give Taylor a plurality of 12,415.

ALABAMA.—In 15 counties the Taylor gain is 4340, he having about 2000 majority in counties where, in 1844, President Polk was 2000 ahead. Notwithstanding this gain, the result in the State is considered doubtful.

LOUISIANA.—There is a large Whig gain in every parish heard from. The majority for Taylor is estimated at about 2000.

FLORIDA.—The majority for Taylor is estimated at about 1000.

VIRGINIA.—This state is still doubtful, although telegraphic despatches give reason to suppose that it may have gone for Taylor. The majority in 109 counties is 4364.

MISSISSIPPI.—The counties out of 58, give a Whig gain of 1232 of Polk's vote in 1844, when he carried the State by a majority of 5780. If this ratio of gain is carried through the State, its vote is given to Taylor.

DELAWARE.—The majority for Houston (Whig) for member of Congress is 349.

WISCONSIN.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 11th inst., states that in 9 Counties Cass runs 1250 ahead of Taylor.—That the members of Congress are as follows: Chas. Durkee, Free Soil; Orasmes Cole, Whig and James Duan Doty, Cass.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The General Election in Massachusetts took place on Monday last. The Whigs have elected 17 Senators and a large majority of the Representatives to the Legislature; they have also chosen six of the members of Congress, viz: Winthrop, Duncan, Mann, Rockwell, Ashmun, and Grinnell, by a majority of the votes over the two opposing parties.

There is no choice of 23 Senators and four members of Congress, and a large number of the towns did not succeed in choosing Representatives.

It will be seen that the Whigs if they have not chosen their Governor, &c., have come within a few votes of electing them by the people.

The Boston Atlas of Thursday gives the returns from 290 towns, leaving only about 20 small ones to be heard from, as follows:

Briggs, 59,590
Cushing, 24,003
Phillips, 34,929

Majority for Briggs, 667.

The Atlas thinks it quite probable that Gov. Briggs and Lt. Gov. Reed may want a few votes of an election, as the scattering votes may defeat a choice.

AN ENGLISH RESTELL TO BE HUNG.—The London papers report the trial of a woman named Linfield, indicted for murder in producing a case of abortion which resulted in death. She was convicted, sentenced and left for execution. The papers state that the crime has become so common in England, that an example is absolutely necessary. Abortionists in this country, "With twenty mortal murders on their crowns, ride in their carriages; or, if convicted of infanticide, merely suffer a comfortable imprisonment of a few months—their agents and partners driving a brisker trade than ever, in the mean time.—*Sunday Times*.

The funeral of Gen. Kearney took place on the 2d instant, and was attended by a large number of friends. Two regiments of infantry, one company of dragoons, and five companies of volunteers, in full uniform, formed the military escort, and made a very imposing appearance.

The bill before the Vermont legislature to exempt homesteads from attachment has been defeated in the House—36 to 80.

James Cadden is to be hung on the 2d of March next at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for murder.

Prentice complains, in the Louisville Journal, that the Yankee girls who come West do very little in the way of teaching. Instead of teaching other people's children, they soon get to teaching their own.

We are informed that the income of the Fall River Railroad for the last month (October) was \$17,056.41.

PREMIUM FOR SHADE TREES.—The Chicago Horticultural Society have offered a premium of \$20 in a gold plate to the person "who shall plant and bring forward, in the public streets, the best twenty shade trees."

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—On Saturday last, while a salute was being fired in Humphreysville, Con., in honor of the election of General Taylor, the swivel burst and a large fragment of the piece struck a young man of the name of John Pitt, and severely injured him that he died in about twenty minutes. He was an Englishman by birth.

TO MARINERS.—The following buoys and spindles have been placed the past season, by the superintendent of Lights, &c. in this district; viz:—

A spar buoy, painted black, moored on the middle ground, off the harbor of Stonington in 12 feet water at low tide; and bears from Stonington Light House S by W. 1 mile distant; vessels bound into Stonington harbor, and of a larger draft than 12 feet, must give the Buoy a birth of 1-1/4 mile on the starboard hand, and steer N. by E. for the Light House. East end of Fishers Island from the Buoy, S W by S 1-2 S. distant 2 miles Nappleton point SE by S 1 mile.

At Bartlett's Reef is also a spar buoy painted black, and moored in nine feet of water, Stonington Lighthouse S by E distant 1-1/4 miles, vessels bound into Pawcatuck River must leave this Buoy on the starboard hand.

At Folly Rocks (mouth of Pawcatuck River) an Iron Spindle, with a keg on the top, it bears from Stonington Light House E by S.

The following buoys are in the West bay of Rhode Island, viz:—

At Plum Beach a spar Buoy painted red and moored on the extreme N E part of Plum Beach point, in 14 feet at low tide, bears from Dutch Island Light N 1-2 E distant 2 miles. Vessels bound up the Bay must leave it on the larboard hand and give it birth of one cables length, and continue the course up the Bay.

Flat Rocks off Wickford a spar buoy painted red in 15 feet at low water.

Bill Divers Rock, a spar buoy painted red, in 15 feet at low water.

Manna Rock, a spar buoy painted red. The above buoy bears from Poplar Point Light House E by N 1-2 N. These buoys, are in a range and the channel varying; no proper directions can be given.

Dolphin has been placed on Long Bed, in Providence River in lieu of the buoy formerly placed there.

BURSTING OF A GRINDSTONE.—An instantaneous death was caused, on the 7th instant, at Dundas, Canada West, by one of these accidents. The deceased, John Carroll, was grinding an axe on the stone, in the axe factory of Mr. Leavitt; the stone suddenly burst asunder and the head of the unfortunate man was almost literally struck from his body, adhering only by some strips of the skin. The stone was believed not to be truly poised on its axle, and it was revolving at an immense velocity—more than 250 turns in a minute.

In Philadelphia Mr. Thompson has been fined \$50 for cowhiding Mr. Woodward, cashier of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, who reported that Hogan & Thompson had failed.

FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT.—Dr. James Stark, a young man of Dunbarton, N. H., was killed last week while gunning in the woods of that town. His body was found the next morning. A double-barrelled fowling piece, unloaded, was by the side of the body and a few rods distant a squirrel was found on the ground. The charge of the piece had taken effect in the head—the entire upper lip, with the front teeth, had been carried away, and driven through the head, producing instant death. It is supposed that young Stark was in the act of blowing the smoke from a recently discharged barrel of the gun, and had the piece compressed to his lips, when the other barrel exploded. A faithful dog watched over the body, which it had partially covered with leaves, and for some time would allow no one to approach it.

AN ENGLISH RESTELL TO BE HUNG.—The London papers report the trial of a woman named Linfield, indicted for murder in producing a case of abortion which resulted in death. She was convicted, sentenced and left for execution. The papers state that the crime has become so common in England, that an example is absolutely necessary. Abortionists in this country, "With twenty mortal murders on their crowns, ride in their carriages; or, if convicted of infanticide, merely suffer a comfortable imprisonment of a few months—their agents and partners driving a brisker trade than ever, in the mean time.—*Sunday Times*.

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DID NOT AGREE.—The trial of Elder Enos G. Dudy for the murder of his wife, which has been going on in Haverhill, N. H., for about three weeks, closed last Saturday, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. It is understood that ten were for bringing him in guilty of murder in the first degree, and two against it.

The length of pipe laid down in New York city, for the conveyance of water to its inhabitants, is now 175 miles.

PHONOGRAPHY has been introduced into the High school at Philadelphia, as a regular branch of study.

LEVI NORTH, the celebrated equestrian, was recently shot and dangerously injured during a rencontre in Mississippi.

COL. CHARLES MAY, of Palo Alto celebrated, passed through Cincinnati last Saturday, with 114 men of the mounted California Regiment, for St. Louis.

SUICIDE OF A SNAKE.—The great Bon Constrictor at Barnum's Museum, New York, died of voluntary starvation on Saturday last. He had taken no food for several weeks. He is said to have cost the proprietor \$1500.

THE OHIO PENITENTIARY is lighted with gas. It enables the prisoners to read good books during the long evenings, after the labors of the day are over.

A counterfeit \$10 note, of the Pawtuxet Bank, at Providence, R. I. has appeared in Philadelphia.

The broker's office of Jones & Patrick, Chicago, was broken into on Monday noon last, while the principals were absent at dinner, and \$2100 taken therefrom.

LIBEL SUITS are growing out of the Mass excitement in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meteorological Diary, for Oct., 1848.

Therm's **WINDS**

General Aspect

Weather.

Cloudy **Rainy** **Clear**

Rain **do** **do**

do **do** **do**

Rain **Cloudy** **Cloudy**

Clear **do** **do**

do **do** **do**

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1753.

BY AUTHORITY]

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[Public, No. 84.]

AN ACT to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States in those countries.

Bo it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and forty-four, with the Chinese empire, the commissioner and consuls of the United States, duly appointed to reside in China, shall, in addition to the other powers and duties imposed upon them by the provisions of said treaty, be vested with the judicial authority herein described, which shall appertain to the said office of commissioner and consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in regard to crimes and misdemeanors, the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arrest, and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States charged with offenses against law, which shall be committed in the dominions of China, including Macao, and, upon conviction, to sentence such offenders to the death or imprisonment, or to any term not exceeding three years, and the said functionaries and each of them are hereby authorized to issue all such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in regard to civil rights, whether of property or the person, the said functionaries are hereby vested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of said treaty, and shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed; and in all other matters at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained—any such port above named being always one of the five mentioned in the treaty; which jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States or others provided for by said treaty.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, which jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute said treaty extended over all citizens of the United States in China, (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the treaty justify or require,) so far as such laws are suitable to carry said treaty into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in China; and if defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the common law nor the statutes of the United States furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the commissioner, shall, by decree and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that, in order to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisdiction demanded by said treaty, the commissioner, with the advice of the several consuls for the five ports named in said treaty, or so many of them as can be conveniently assembled, shall prescribe the forms of all processes which shall be issued by any of said consuls; the mode of executing and the time of returning the same; the manner in which trials shall be conducted, and how the records thereof shall be kept; the form of oaths for Christian witnesses, and the mode of examining all other witnesses; the costs which shall be allowed to the prevailing party, and the fees, which shall be paid for judicial services to defray necessary expenses, the manner in which all officers and agents to execute process, and to carry this act into effect, shall be appointed and compensated; the form of bail bonds, and the security which shall be required of the party who appeals from the decision of a consul; and generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provisions of this act, as the exigency may demand; and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the consuls, or as many of them as can be conveniently assembled, upon the signature of the commissioner, or his signature thereto, to become binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress, and it shall take effect from the publication or any subsequent day thereto named in the act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that, all such regulations, orders, and decrees shall, so far as may be after publication, be transmitted by the commissioner, with the opinions of his advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the President, to be laid before Congress for revision.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that each of the consuls aforesaid, at the port for which he is appointed, shall be competent under the authority herein contained, upon facts within his own knowledge, or which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made, or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the commissioners, to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing in China an offence against law; and when arrested to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction, to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed; always excepting out of the case, that when punishment shall, in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that any consul, when sitting alone for the trial of offences, shall finally decide all cases where the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days, and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except as provided in section eleven of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, that when sitting alone he may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but in all such cases, if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment exceeds ninety days, the defendant may, by complying with the requirements in cases of appeal, carry the case before the commissioner by appeal.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, that whenever in any case the consul shall be of opinion that, by reason of the legal questions which may arise therein, assistance will be useful to him, or whenever he shall be of opinion that a severer punishment than those above specified will be required, he shall, in either case, summon one or more citizens of the United States, and, exercising the consular authority in any of the five ports in China named in the treaty, or in any port in Turkey.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, that all such officers shall be responsible for their conduct to the United States and to the laws thereof, not only as diplomatic functionaries and commercial functionaries, but as judicial officers when they perform judicial duties, and shall be held liable for all negligences and misconducts as public officers.

ROBT. G. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS.

President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved, August 11, 1844.
JAMES K. POLK.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, that the consul aforesaid, and each of them, at the port for which he is appointed, shall have jurisdiction, as herein provided, in all civil cases arising under said treaty, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he sees fit to decide the same without aid, his decision thereon shall be final; but if in his judgment any case involves legal perplexities, and assistance will be useful, or if the damage demand exceeds five hundred dollars, in either such case it shall be his duty to summon to his aid not less than two nor more than three citizens of the United States of good repute and competent to the duty, who shall with him hear any such case; and if the consul and his associates concur in opinion, the judgment shall be final; but if the associates, or any them, differ from the consul, and each shall subscribe his name to his assent to, or dissent from, the consul, with such reasons therefor as he thinks proper to assign, and either party may then appeal, under such regulations as may exist, to the commissioner; but if no appeal is lawfully claimed, the decision of the consul shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted down, with the ruling in all such cases, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of the United States shall, in addition to his power to make regulations and decrees, as is herein provided, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him under the provisions of this act, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred upon him; and he is hereby fully empowered to decide finally any case upon the evidence which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the consuls or by himself, if asked for upon justifiable grounds.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this act shall be by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the commissioner who decides the case, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of each and every functionary to allot punishment according to the magnitude and aggravated nature of the offence, and all who refuse or neglect to comply with the sentence passed upon them shall stand committed until they do comply or are discharged by the order of the consul, with the consent of the commissioner.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this act shall be by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the commissioner who decides the case, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of each and every functionary to allot punishment according to the magnitude and aggravated nature of the offence, and all who refuse or neglect to comply with the sentence passed upon them shall stand committed until they do comply or are discharged by the order of the consul, with the consent of the commissioner.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the murder and insurrection, or rebellion against the Chinese government, with intent to subvert the same, shall be capital offences, punishable with death; but no person shall be convicted of either of said crimes unless the consul and his associates in the trial all concur in opinion, and the commissioner also approves of the conviction; but it shall always be lawful to convict one put upon trial for either of these crimes of a lesser offence, of a similar character, if the evidence justifies it; and when so convicted, to punish as for other offences, by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That whenever any one shall be convicted of either of the crimes punishable with death, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to issue his warrant for the execution of such convict, appointing the time, place, and manner; but if the said commission shall be satisfied that the ends of public justice demand it, he may, from time to time, postpone such execution; and if he finds mitigatory circumstances which may authorize it, may submit the case to the President of the United States for pardon.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner to establish a tariff of fees for judicial services, which shall be paid by such parties, and to such persons, as said commissioners shall direct; and the proceeds shall, as far as is necessary be applied to defray the expenses incident to the execution of this act, and regular accounts, both of receipts and expenditures, shall be kept and laid before Congress by the commissioner annually.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That, in consideration of the duties herein imposed upon the commissioner, there shall be paid to him, out of the treasury of the United States, annually the sum of one thousand dollars, in addition to his salary; and there shall also be paid, annually, to each said consul, for a like reason, the sum of one thousand dollars in addition to consular fees.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners, or as many of them as can be conveniently assembled, from the decision of a consul; and generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provisions of this act, as the exigency may demand; and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the consuls, or as many of them as can be conveniently assembled, upon the signature of the commissioner, or his signature thereto, to become binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress, and it shall take effect from the publication or any subsequent day thereto named in the act.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, that all such regulations, orders, and decrees shall, so far as may be after publication, be transmitted by the commissioner, with the opinions of his advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the President, to be laid before Congress for revision.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, that each of the consuls aforesaid, at the port for which he is appointed, shall be competent under the authority herein contained, upon facts within his own knowledge, or which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made, or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the commissioners, to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing in China an offence against law; and when arrested to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction, to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed; always excepting out of the case, that when punishment shall, in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, that when sitting alone he may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days, and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except as provided in section eleven of this act.

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To Publishers, Booksellers and the Public.

THE Subscriber has completed, with the aid of the most experienced and capable assistants, a BUSINESS MAN'S ALMANAC for 1849, which he is confident will command itself to the decided favor of the Trade and the Public.

Although bearing the humble designation of Almanac, it is believed that this work will be found equal in usefulness and merit to many which assume a much loftier distinction. It has been prepared with a determination to bring within the smallest compass all the various facts which a man of business will have occasion to refer to in the course of the year; such as the condensed Statistics of our National Industry, in its various departments of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, Commerce, &c. &c.—its canals, and means of Transportation—Railroads, Canals, principal lines of Steamboat and River communication—Tables of Duties, Imports, Experts, Revenue, Expenditures, &c. &c. To this is added a large amount of information with regard to the most improved modes of commencing, transacting, and concluding Business; the means of insuring success in Commercial undertakings; the relative advantages of Cash and Credit dealings; the power and influence of the Newspaper Press, Systematic Advertising, Rules for Business Men, &c. &c.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S ALMANAC is compressed within 64 double-column pages of fine but new and fair type, though containing more matter than an ordinary 12mo. volume of 300 pages. It will be supplied to the Trade at \$7 per hundred, or \$65 per thousand. Single copies, 12 1/2 cents. Terms, cash on delivery. Orders are respectfully solicited by

V. B. PALMER, General Newspaper Agency, Oct. 27th, 1848. Tribune Buildings, N. York.

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